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| 08/985,122      | 12/04/97    | ANDERSSON            | H ANDERSON-1-1      |

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LMC1/0719

EXAMINER

HOOSAIN, A

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|
|----------|--------------|

2748

DATE MAILED:

07/19/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

# Office Action Summary

Application No.  
**08/985,122**

Applicant(s)  
**Andersson et al.**

Examiner  
**Allan Hoosain**

Group Art Unit  
**2748**

☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Amendment B, 5/5/00

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

## Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 18-33 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 18-33 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

## Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some\* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been  
☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 1 recites the limitation "said hub end office" in line 10. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was

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made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103© and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 18-19, 24-25 and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Pepe et al.** (US Patent 5,742,905) in view of **O'Neil et al.** (US Patent 5,963,864).

As to Claim 18, with respect to Figure 21, **Pepe et al.** teach a PCS system for providing voice messaging to stations connected to different communication networks comprising:

a plurality of subscriber voice mailboxes; (Col. 27, lines 14-24 and Figure 22)

a wireless network, 39, (mobile switching center interface) receiving a request to leave a message for a PDA (mobile telephone), said PDA (mobile telephone) being associated with a single telephone number (first mailbox) (Col. 5, lines 54-62, Col. 6, lines 1-3 and Figure 1);

said wireless network (mobile switching center interface) receiving a request to leave a message for a phone (landline telephone), said phone (landline telephone) being associated with said single telephone number (first mailbox) (Col. 6, lines 1-3 and Figure 1); and

message notification (a message waiting indication generator), said message notification (generator) coupled to said PCI server (mobile switching center interface) and said hub end office interface and transmitting a message notification (message waiting indication) to said PDA or said phone, but not both said mobile telephone and said landline telephone (Col. 6, lines 11-16).

**Pepe et al.** does not teach sending notification messages to both a landline phone and a mobile phone. However, **Pepe et al.** teaches broadcasting of messages and thereby suggests sending

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notification messages to both a landline telephone and a mobile telephone (Col. 23, lines 39-42).

**O'neil et al.** teach sending communications to both wireless and wireline terminals (Figure 1 and Figure 4A, label 110). Since **Pepe et al.** and **O'Neil et al.** are in analogous wireline and wireless activities, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to add **O'Neil et al.'s** communications capability to **Pepe et al.'s** message notification capability for sending notification messages to both a landline phone and a mobile phone.

As to Claims 19,25,30, **Pepe et al.** teach the system of claim 18, wherein the message notification (message waiting indicator) is provided to said landline telephone but not through a hub end office without passing through said mobile switching center. **O'Neil et al.** teach routing communications through an end office (hub end office) without passing through a wireless network (mobile switching center) (Figure 1). Since **Pepe et al.** and **O'Neil et al.** are in analogous wireline and wireless activities, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to add **O'Neil et al.'s** communications capability to **Pepe et al.'s** message notification capability for providing notification to a landline phone without passing through a mobile switching center..

As to Claim 24, with respect to Figure 21, **Pepe et al.** teach a system for providing messaging to a plurality of stations, comprising:

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a plurality of mailboxes, each mailbox being associated with a PDA (mobile telephone) and a phone (landline telephone) (Col. 6, lines 1-3 and Figure 1);

a mobile network interface, 40, coupled to a first mobile switching center, 39, serving said PDA (mobile telephone) (Figure 1);

said mobile network interface receiving a request through said mobile switching center to leave a message for a landline telephone (Col. 5, lines 54-59 and Col. 6, lines 1-3); and

message notification (a message waiting notification generator) coupled to said mobile network interface and causing message waiting notification signals to be sent to said PDA or phone, but not said mobile telephone and landline telephone.

**Pepe et al.** does not teach sending notification messages to both a landline phone and a mobile phone. However, **Pepe et al.** teaches broadcasting of messages and thereby suggests sending notification messages to both a landline telephone and a mobile telephone (Col. 23, lines 39-42).

**O'neil et al.** teach sending communications to both wireless and wireline terminals (Figure 1 and Figure 4A, label 110). Since **Pepe et al.** and **O'Neil et al.** are in analogous wireline and wireless activities, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to add **O'Neil et al.**'s communications capability to **Pepe et al.**'s message notification capability for sending notification messages to both a landline phone and a mobile phone.

As to Claim 29, with respect to Figure 21, **Pepe et al.** teach a method for providing messaging to a plurality of stations, the method comprising:

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associating a single telephone number (telecommunication mailbox) with a PDA (mobile telephone) and a phone (landline telephone) (Col. 5, lines 59-62);

receiving messages for said PDA (mobile telephone) and for said phone (landline telephone) through a PCI server (mobile switching station) (Col. 5, lines 54-59 and Col. 6, lines 1-3);

storing said message for said PDA (mobile telephone) and said phone (landline telephone) in said single telephone number (telecommunication mailbox) (Col. 6, lines 59-62); and

transmitting a notification (message waiting notice) to said PDA or phone, but not said mobile telephone and said landline telephone.

**Pepe et al.** does not teach sending notification messages to both a landline phone and a mobile phone. However, **Pepe et al.** teaches broadcasting of messages and thereby suggests sending notification messages to both a landline telephone and a mobile telephone (Col. 23, lines 39-42).

**O'neil et al.** teach sending communications to both wireless and wireline terminals (Figure 1 and Figure 4A, label 110). Since **Pepe et al.** and **O'Neil et al.** are in analogous wireline and wireless activities, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to add **O'Neil et al.**'s communications capability to **Pepe et al.**'s message notification capability for sending notification messages to both a landline phone and a mobile phone.

5. Claims 20-23, 26-28 and 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Pepe et al.** in view of **O'Neil et al.** as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of **Seazholtz et al.** (US Patent 5,333,173).

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As to Claims 20-21,26-27 and 31-32, **Pepe et al.** teach the system of claim 19, wherein the message notification (message waiting indicator) is not sent to said hub end office via an SDMI link, and the message waiting indicator is sent from said hub end office to the landline telephone through a remote end office over the Signal System 7 network (**Pepe et al.**, Figure 4, label 50, Figure 22 and **O'Neil et al.**, Figure 1, label 24). **Seazholtz et al.** teach a voice message SMDI link (Col. 8, lines 57-61). Since **Pepe et al.** and **Seazholtz et al.** are in analogous voice messaging activities, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to add the SMDI link of **Seazholtz et al.**'s invention to the voice message capability of **Pepe et al.**'s invention for a SMDI link.

As to Claims 22,28 and 33, **Pepe et al.** teach the system of claim 21 wherein said message notification (generator) causes notifications to be sent to said mobile telephone and said landline telephone but not substantially simultaneously.

**Pepe et al.** teaches broadcasting of messages and thereby suggests sending notification messages substantially simultaneously (Col. 23, lines 39-42). **O'neil et al.** teach sending communications to both wireless and wireline terminals simultaneously (Figure 1 and Figure 4A, label 110). Since **Pepe et al.** and **O'Neil et al.** are in analogous wireline and wireless activities, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to add **O'Neil et**



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**al.**'s communications capability to **Pepe et al.**'s message notification capability for sending notification messages to both a landline phone and a mobile phone substantially simultaneously.

As to claim 23, **Pepe et al.** teach the system of claim 21 wherein said message notification (generator) causes a notification to be first sent to one of said mobile telephone and said landline telephone and then subsequently causes a notification to be sent to the other one of said mobile telephone and said landline telephone when a PDA is off (predetermined condition) is satisfied (Col. 6, lines 11-16).

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 18-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

**Gallant et al.** (US Patent 5,802,466) teach a communication system for receiving voice mail for mobile subscribers.

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**Kasper et al.** (US Patent 5,177,780) teach voice mail notification for mobile subscribers who originates calls.

**Ertz** (US Patent 6,002,750) teaches voice messaging for wireline and wireless subscribers.

**8. Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

(703) 308-6306, (for formal communications intended for entry)

**Or:**

(703) 308-6296 (for informal or draft communications, please label

"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,  
Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Allan Hoosain** whose telephone number is (703) 305-4012. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7 am to 5:30 pm.

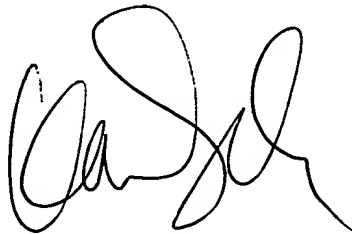
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Krista Zele**, can be reached on (703) 305-4701.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

  
**Allan Hoosain**

**Patent Examiner**

**July 17, 2000**

  
**KRISTA ZELE**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**GROUP 2700**